

INTIMATION



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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VROUX ROAD
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 31st, 1910.

This is the age of Exhibitions. Why should we not have one in Hongkong, or rather in Kowloon? Within the last couple of years quite a number of industrial exhibitions have been held in China, but none farther South than Foochow. The British Commercial Attaché at Peking mentions in his latest annual report that the year 1909 was characterised by the number of industrial exhibitions held "all over the country," though we are not acquainted with any held in the southern provinces. We are reminded that at Shanghai, Peking, Foochow, Chengtu, Wuhu, Nanchang and many other places, temporary exhibitions were held of products destined for the first great industrial exhibition in China on modern lines which has been opened this year at Nanking. The object of these exhibitions is to encourage Chinese manufactures, and there can be no doubt whatever that the object is well served, for an exhibition attracts large crowds of people and the educational value of an exhibition in China is too potent to need dwelling upon. It occurs to us that it would be to the benefit of this Colony in many ways if an Exhibition could be organised here. There is ample space at Kowloon for the necessary buildings, and there does not seem to us anything impracticable about

the proposal to duplicate here the successful undertaking of the Chinese this year at Nanking. We have within the Colony itself a number of local industries which ought to benefit materially by an Exhibition arranged here upon a scale which would attract to the Colony crowds from the neighbouring provinces, and even from foreign countries—an Exhibition which would embrace exhibits, both agricultural and industrial, from all parts of China, and which would include a foreign section, either purely British or international. There is a good deal to be said in favour of such an undertaking, and possibly something can be advanced against it. We commend the suggestion to the consideration of the general public and of the Government, believing it to be one, which, if carried out, would be of great advantage to the Colony in many ways. It would take time to organise such an undertaking—possibly two or three years, and we do not think there are any objections which cannot be successfully overcome by a determined organising body. Long before our proposed Hongkong Exhibition could be opened, railway communication with Canton and places many miles beyond in several directions will have been established. Wide advertisement of the Exhibition would attract people in their thousands over the railway, and this would serve to give in hundreds of cases an earlier appreciation of the commercial advantage of this railway communication than very likely would otherwise be the case. That an Exhibition would incidentally serve to benefit the railway is in itself an important consideration, but we feel convinced that the Exhibition would have a beneficial influence on the commercial interests of the Colony of a far-reaching and permanent character, and on this broad ground we would like to see the proposal considered in the proper quarters.

The English Mail of the 1st October was delivered in London on the 28th October.

H.M.S. *Minotaur* is expected to leave dock on Thursday, when her place in the dry dock will be taken by H.M.S. *Kent*.

The wedding of Mr. E. J. Chapman and Miss Ethel Mariop Knowles, en route from England to Hongkong, will take place shortly.

A Chinese towkey at Penang has been fined \$150, or in default two months' simple imprisonment, for not immediately reporting a case of smallpox. He pleaded guilty and paid the fine.

The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank stood security, the other day, for the Portuguese cruiser *Vasco de Gama* at Batavia, when the coal dealers refused her supplies from want of faith in the Republic. She then sailed and sailed under the Republican flag.

His Lordship the Chief Justice of Ceylon, Sir Joseph Hutchison, is retiring in March next, but the date he and Lady Hutchison will be leaving Ceylon has not been decided, though they will probably leave about the end of February. They will most likely go home via Singapore, China and Japan.

Before Mr. E. R. Hallifax at the Magistracy on Saturday Mr. R. H. Whitaker, proprietor of the Praya East Hotel, was summoned for selling liquor on his premises during prohibited hours. Mr. Barlow of Messrs. Goldring, Barlow & Morrell appeared for the defendant, and the hearing of the case was adjourned until this day week.

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has given his assent, in the name and on behalf of His Majesty the King, to the following Ordinances passed by the Legislative Council:—Ordinance No. 33 of 1910.—An Ordinance to amend the Opium Ordinances, 1909; and Ordinance No. 34 of 1910.—An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the administration and regulation of the New Territories.

The news that Nicola, the magician, intended to dive into the harbour on Saturday afternoon with manacles on his wrists attracted a large crowd to the vicinity of the V.R.C. where the event was to take place. Long before the hour advertised large crowds lined the Praya wall, and as Nicola, who had been handcuffed by Mr. C. Leslie, made his appearance on the springboard, there was a stir of expectation among the spectators. But the feat was soon accomplished. Nicola jumped, and as he touched the water his hands were free, and he swam ashore. This, as is said at Company meetings, was all the business.

A most successful smoking concert given by the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders of Hongkong took place on Saturday night at the Institute. Mr. H. T. Richardson presided over a large attendance, which thoroughly enjoyed the programme submitted for its delectation, especially as the conditions afforded the pleasures of tobacco. Those who contributed to the evening's pleasure were: Messrs. E. B. Ayrie, E. E. White, Macleod, Hartley, Anderson, Harvey, P. J. West, Sutar, W. J. Collier, L. Ross, Horne and Hannibal. The Chairman presented the cup for the billiard handicap competition for sea-going members to Mr. McCormick.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals beg to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the funds of the Hospitals:—C. Payce, \$10.

The Colonial Treasurer's financial statement for the month of August shows that the balance of assets and liabilities on 31st July was \$156,236.89. The revenue derived during August was \$539,419.54, which together with the balance mentioned gives a total of \$695,656.43. Deducting the Colony's expenditure for August, which amounted to \$668,975.27, there is a credit balance of \$26,681.16. Reimbursement due by railway construction account on July 31st, plus the debit balance on account of August, totals \$1,264,102.02, and this amount, together with the credit balance before stated, places the balance of assets (general account) at \$1,290,783.18.

The police have been notified of a daring armed robbery which is said to have taken place at the village of Tszatze on Friday night or early on Saturday morning. Four armed men gained entrance to a villager's house without disturbing the inmates. While collecting booty, however, they awakened a man who promptly raised a shout of "save life." It was so dark in the room that the robbers could not be seen, but the shout of the inmate was followed by a revolver shot, a yell and a stampede. The robbers quickly decamped, and when lights were brought it was found that the man who had raised the alarm had a narrow shave. The revolver bullet just grazed his cheek.

The Statesman learns from reliable Tibetan sources that considerable popular excitement has been caused at Lhasa by the arrest of the Dalai Lama's Agent in the Tibetan capital, a venerable khempo or abbot of seventy, on a charge of preparing supplies to be sent to the Grand Lama at Darjeeling. The Amban gave orders to detain him, but resisted on the loud protestations of the Tibetans. He has since been taken to the Chinese frontier, and there is great apprehension as to his ultimate fate, as it is feared he may be executed there. Advice from the same sources say that there is grave popular discontent at the harassing administration of the Chinese officers and the continued exile of the Grand Lama.

MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE.

The organisation which induces young people to do something in the interests of those not so well circumstanced as themselves is deserving of every encouragement, and naturally the bazaar and fancy fete conducted by the Ministering Children's League of Hongkong aroused no little sympathy and interest on the part of the general public, who rallied to its patronage and support in considerable numbers on Saturday afternoon. An usual the Volunteer Parade Ground was placed at the disposal of the promoters, who, under the guiding influence of Lady May, combined to collect the various articles wrought during the year by deft and willing fingers and to make a display of useful and fancy goods which was in the highest degree praiseworthy. The articles were shown to advantage on the several stalls, and other attractions included refreshment stalls, raffles, and a model of the *King Alfred* cruiser.

The stallholders were: Tea stall—Mrs. Ormiston and Mrs. Chanier and twelve lady assistants. Ice stall—Mrs. Seth and Miss Wallace. No. 1 work stall—Mrs. Tucker and Mrs. Brotherton Harker and helpers. No. 2 work stall—Mrs. Stabb and Mrs. Ram and helpers. Doll stall—Mrs. Worthington and Mrs. Lyndon and helpers. Kowloon stall—Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Lyons, and Mrs. Aitken and helpers. China stall—Mrs. Pluckney. Fancy stall—Miss M. Loureiro and helpers. Sweet stall—Mrs. Potts and Misses Potts. Packing stall—Mrs. Sutherland and Miss Swan.

Orange tree—Mrs. Lammert. Lemon tree—Mrs. Soble. Raffles—Captain Garnett. Model of *King Alfred*—Captain Mitchell Taylor.

Later a play entitled "Blue Beard," which had been arranged by Mrs. Tuxford, was produced in the Drill Hall in the presence of a considerable number of delighted spectators, who heartily applauded the efforts of the young performers and appreciated the care and attention with which they had been taught.

Those taking part were: Blueboard, Master Walter Highy; Alcazar, Master George Mattock; Heshish, Master Freddie Gordin; Fatima, Miss Edith McLeod; Anne, Miss Doreen Tuxford; Mouna, Miss Kathleen Gordin; Fairy, Miss Dolly Bishop; Wives of Blueboard—Misses C. Gifford, H. Gordin, E. Judah, M. Kew, V. Mackenzie and C. Mattock. The incidental music was by Mrs. R. H. Cousins.

HEAVY FINES FOR OPIUM SMUGGLING.

Two cases of infringement of the Opium Ordinances were dealt with by Mr. E. R. Hallifax at the Magistracy on Saturday. An old woman, 85 years of age, was found guilty of being in possession of 990 taels of the drug, and was ordered by his Worship to pay a fine of \$500, the alternative being three months' imprisonment. Another native was charged with selling opium, and with applying a false trade description thereto. On the first charge the defendant was fined \$500, and on the second he was sentenced to four months' imprisonment with hard labour.

TELEGRAMS. TELEGRAMS.

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A BIG AMERICAN LOAN TO CHINA.

AN UNPUBLISHED EDICT.

PEKING, October 30th.

An unpublished Edict is said to authorise a loan by an American group of financiers amounting to fifty million gold (dollars) for a period of forty-five years.

The interest is 5 per cent. and the issue price 95. The security has not been arranged.

Ten millions of this sum are intended to benefit Manchurian industries, and the balance will be devoted principally to currency reform.

NEW ACTING VICEROY OF CANTON.

PEKING, October 30th.

Chang Ming Ki, Governor of Kwangsi, has been appointed Acting Viceroy of Canton.

[A telegram to the *Chung Ngai San Po* states that pending the arrival of His Excellency, Tsang Ki, the Tartar General, is to act as Viceroy. Shun Ping Kwin has been appointed Governor of Kwangsi province.]

DEATH OF BISHOP TURNER OF KOREA.

Tokyo, October 30th.

The death is announced of Bishop Turner at Chemulpo from blood-poisoning.

[The Rt. Rev. Arthur B. Turner, M.A., was born in 1842 and came out to Korea in 1896 as S.P.G. missionary. He was consecrated Bishop in Westminster Abbey in 1904.]

[FROM THE "CHUNG NGAI SAN PO."]

THE PARLIAMENT MEMORIAL.

PEKING, October 30th.

The Government Council has discussed the memorial presented by the National Assembly for shortening the period of preparation for the establishment of constitutional government, and will present their report to the Throne to-morrow, the 31st inst.

DEPARTURE OF MAJOR-GENERAL BROADWOOD.

H. E. Major-General Broadwood, C.B., left by the P. & O. steamer *Derwaha* on Saturday for Singapore, where he tranships for Australia, and proceeds thence to England. His departure from the Colony is regretted by all who had the privilege of knowing him and if there was not a large crowd of the civilian population to witness his departure it must be set down to the General's dislike for anything savouring of ostentation. It was probably a great surprise to him to see so many at Murray Pier when he came down, dressed in a lounge suit, to go off in a launch to the ship. There was a large gathering of Army officers and their wives, and a guard of honour of the Buffs Regiment, with the bands of the Buffs, under Bandmaster C. B. Hewitt, and the 13th Rajputs, under Bandmaster C. T. Coke, were also present. His Excellency Sir Henry May, his Excellency Major-General A. Anderson, C.B., were also there to wish the departing General a pleasant voyage. As the departing General's pleasant voyage. As the departing General's pleasant voyage. As the departing General's pleasant voyage.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.

The Triduum, which was started on Friday last, concluded yesterday. The occasion had reference to a decree issued by his Holiness the Pope regarding the age at which children should receive their first communion and to the obligation on all Catholics to frequently attend the Holy Eucharist. General Communion during the Pontifical Mass at 7 o'clock lasted nearly 30 minutes, and the 8 o'clock High Mass was in consequence substituted for a Low Mass. The grand procession started at five o'clock in the evening, and was very imposing. The pall, under which the Holy Host was borne by a military guard of honour, and a large crowd joined the procession. The Philharmonics Band played the grand processional march (Corta). After the procession Rev. Fr. Wm. Arkwright, S.J., preached an eloquent sermon from the gospel of St. John, chap. vi. "Unless you eat the flesh of the Son of Man you shall have no life in you."—A solemn Te Deum and the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament concluded the festival.

[Protected by the Telegraph Message Copyright Ordinance, 1894.]

[REUTERS' SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

THE TURKISH LOAN.

GERMAN BANKS TO FLOAT IT.

LONDON, October 30th.

Practically all the important German Banks are represented in the Turkish Loan Syndicate, the successful flotation of the loan in Germany being regarded as a patriotic duty.

WORLD'S RECORD IN AVIATION.

LONDON, October 30th.

At Etampes, Mr. Tabureau, the aviator, has covered 288 miles in six hours.

This constitutes a world's record.

HOME RULE FOR SCOTLAND!

LONDON, October 29th.

The Scottish National Committee has issued a Manifesto appealing to Scotsmen the world over for funds to achieve Scottish Home Rule.

THE KAISER LEAVES BELGIUM.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST ANARCHIST DESIGNS.

LONDON, October 29th.

It is reported from Brussels that on the occasion of the Kaiser's departure yesterday evening the greatest precautions were taken.

All windows were closed en route and the railway was guarded.

These steps were taken owing to the receipt of a letter at the Palace purporting to be signed by a dangerous Brussels anarchist saying that a bomb would be thrown at the Kaiser.

[Anarchists do not usually extend the courtesy of a warning.—Ed.]

THE CROSS-CHANNEL AIRSHIP.

ACQUIRED BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, October 29th.

The Government has acquired the Clement-Bayard airship which recently accomplished the feat of crossing the Channel.

LATER.

The price paid for the Clement-Bayard airship was £18,000.

M. Clement asked £25,000, but came down to £18,000.

The War Office offered £12,500, and the remainder was subscribed by the Parliamentary Aerial Committee.

SIR FREDERICK AND LADY LUGARD.

His Excellency Sir Frederick Lugard and Lady Lugard will return to Hongkong to-morrow morning, a few days earlier than was expected. Lady Lugard, who has been absent from the Colony for over a year, has made a complete recovery, and her return with Sir Frederick will be most cordially welcomed. The German mail steamer from the North is due to arrive at 7 a.m. to-morrow.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

The Circus at Causeway Bay was well patronised on Saturday and last night. Any performance must stand or fall by public opinion, but Harmston's Circus is in the fortunate position of having gained the good opinion of the public, and may consequently look forward to a successful season in Hongkong. The performance throughout is as good if not better, than any of its class that has been seen here. The Brothers Kavaugh, as we have stated before, are hosts in themselves, and while their feats of skill appeal to all nationalities, by none are they more heartily applauded than by the Chinese. The Weitzmann troupe are also not favourites, their thrilling feats moving the astonished spectators to hearty applause. Then there are the sharpshooters, the clowns and other clever performers who combine to give the spectators more than the worth of the admission charge, not forgetting the wild and domestic animals who materially assist in an entertainment of which old and young alike cannot fail to be amused.

CANTON.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

October 27th.

DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.

A very pathetic domestic tragedy has just taken place in Fatsan. A man named Chang was married to a wife of whom he was extraordinarily fond. The woman was taken sick, and all through her illness she was carefully tended by her devoted husband. The illness, however, proved fatal, and, on the night of her death the husband, being unconsolable over his loss, went upstairs and hanged himself.

AN UNWILLING BRIDE.
In the Hwang Shan District a man named Lai betrothed his daughter to the master of a junk. The wedding day was fixed, but the night before the wedding the girl fled from her home and jumped into an adjoining stream. Luckily the water was not very deep, and the girl was rescued, though unconscious. On being revived she was asked the reason of this rash act, and she said that she would much rather be dead than marry the man her father had chosen for her. She absolutely refused to be married, and said she would remain in the single state until her death. She also added that any attempt to coerce her into marriage would certainly lead to her suicide. The match was declared to be off, and the father paid \$20 compensation to the disappointed junk-master and the girl returned home to her parents.

ROBBER OR INFORMER?
A man named Luen has just been taken before the Nam Hoi Magistrate for trial. It appears that a few days ago he and six other rascals armed with firearms made an attack on the Pak Sha village and came away with much loot. Their tracks, however, were followed by certain men, and they were ultimately arrested. While before the Court it was asserted that Luen was in the Government Service as an informer, but that he filled in his spare time with brigandage. A further charge was then preferred against him, of endeavouring to extort money by means of threats from one of the country gentry. He has been remanded for further inquiries.

October 29th.

A NOVEL CEREMONY—A QUEENLESS REGADE.
About two hours' journey by steam launch from Canton is the important town of Chan Chuen. In this place has recently been formed an association to out-off the queue. The society has been joined by hundreds of men of all grades of society. On the 4th of December a great ceremony is to be held, when all the members of the association will publicly have their queues cut off. A procession will then be formed by the queueless ones and all the chief streets will be traversed. Later on speeches on the uselessness of the queue will be made by chosen orators, and the whole male population of the district is to be advised to divest itself of these appendages as soon as possible.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.

Prefect Ts'oi of Honan has just been promoted to the rank of Taotai and proceeds to Peking in a few days to take up an important position in the Yuenanpu. It will be remembered that Mr. Ts'oi did excellent work a little while ago in exploiting the Pratas Islands. Mr. Sun, the Viceroy's Secretary, has been taken ill and has received permission to visit his native place in Chekiang Province. It is stated that he will not return to the South.

A MISSIONARY AND THE GOVERNMENT.

In the Sun On District an Italian priest is engaged in missionary work. He desired to open a school for girls and through the Italian Consul in Hongkong applied for permission to do so. The Viceroy has refused his assent to the school, giving two reasons for his refusal. First, his Excellency says that according to various treaties no foreigner is allowed to open a school in the interior. Secondly, he says that the Sun On district contains a very turbulent populace, and therefore the presence of the school might afford a pretence for an outbreak.

THE LAW'S DELAY.

The Viceroy has observed that many of the Provincial officials are very remiss in the discharge of their duties. These cases are kept waiting for trial for weeks and weeks, and even diplomatic matters are kept waiting. His Excellency has now issued a circular to his subordinates that this kind of conduct must cease and that all arrears of duty must be cleared off by an early date. Any official after this warning neglecting his duties will be severely dealt with.

DISORDERLY MONEY-CHANGERS.
Since the closing of the famous Yuen Fung Yuen Bank many rascally money-changers have been spreading rumours to the effect that the local bank-notes in circulation are now not safe and refuse to change them unless a fairly heavy discount is charged. In this way these rogues have made quite a lot of money lately. The officials have now issued notices to the effect that no discount is to be charged as the notes are perfectly good and sufficiently guaranteed. A warning is also added to the effect that any money-changer charging discount will be severely dealt with.

COPPER COINAGE.

Since the coming of the copper one-cent pieces the quantity of "cash" has become smaller and consequently higher in value. This is causing a great deal of distress among hawkers and such like petty traders. In some country districts I am told that the people, when they obtain a cent, saw it in halves, and that each piece passes current for 5 cash. In some places a cent piece can only be exchanged for 8 cash, and among the very poor this is a serious matter. In an article on this question one of the native papers strongly urges the government to take in the reformation of the coinage without delay.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

Yesterday we received from the American Consulate General copies of the following telegrams despatched from Manila: Cyclone or typhoon East of the Northern Vinays or South Eastern Luzon, moving W.N.W. or N.W. Cyclone or typhoon near or over the Western Carolines, direction unknown.

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

Were it not for the Post Office notices and the appearance of the time-honoured greetings in the windows of the bookshops it would be difficult to realise that we are not far off Christmas. The weather certainly doesn't suggest it, but all the same if we wish to remember the folks at Home we must be taking thought very soon and deciding upon the presents which have to be sent.

It is remarkable how quickly we become accustomed to a new condition or to a new service. For instance, here is the Siberian route, which has been utilised for the despatch of letters to and from Europe for a year or so, displacing the older service via Suez so much that the latter is now described as antiquated. It does seem a bit sudden to allude to the long sea route in such a disrespectful manner, but the Hon. Mr. Osborne had good reason for doing so. After all, time is money. Which reminds me of the old saw.

Time is money, and money, it is time.
And don't you be forgettin' it!
Let's all get money if we can—
But don't get time for gettin' it!

If the Hon. Mr. Murray Stewart had been able to whip up the unofficial members of Council for Thursday he might have scored a win on Thursday. The Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, Hon. Mr. Howett, and Hon. Mr. Kowrick were all absent. Had they been present to have given their votes they would have outnumbered the Government and carried the resolution by sheer weight. Still, I suppose the result would have been much the same. The resolution would have been passed, but the Government would still have declined to accept it.

Try as we may, it seems impossible to forget the Clock Tower. The timepiece having struck work for a long time, and prior to that the light or want of light had made it impossible to see what the hands indicated at night, it seemed as if no attention were being paid to the ancient landmark. Now, however, it is being disguised in a coat of fresh paint, but even with that assistance we cannot regard it other than as "has been." It will rejoice many people to know, however, that it was not going once more yesterday.

I have just heard a good story, perpetrated in Hongkong the other day, which is too good to be allowed to pass into oblivion. A vessel had been chartered to convey cattle from here to another port, and the owners naturally did not wish to assume any responsibility for the mortality of the animals on the voyage, but there was no such proviso in the deed of charter and a fresh one, embodying such a clause, had to be prepared. This was done, and the parties were about to sign the document when one happened to glance through the document which had been typed by the lady clerk and was horrified and amused to read that the owners would not be responsible for "the mortality of the cattle." Why won't people learn to write legibly!

Sir Frederick Lugard, whom we shall be welcoming on his return to the Colony tomorrow, is credited in an English periodical with the story of a fiery old colonel's visit to a village barber. The officer pounced into the shop, placed his sword beside a chair, and said, "Shave me, sir, and beware; if you cut me I will cut you—head off!" This threat was too much for the man in charge, and he called an assistant, telling him to shave the gentleman, and informing him of what to expect should the razor not act properly. The boy promptly got to business, and when the operation had been satisfactorily performed the colonel inquired, "Weren't you frightened at all?" The boy replied in the negative, and, asked his reason, he responded, "Well, it's like this, sir. If I had cut you at all, I should have had first chance. I should have finished you off for safety."

Down in Manila I understand the Scottish reel rehearsals for the event have already begun, and it is reported that this year's dance will greatly surpass those of previous years. I hear that the Hongkong St. Andrew's Society have secured a piper for the ball, and if it be so the news will be appreciated by those who like "proper music" for the reels.

Even under a democratic form of government there seems to be the same tendency as in others for government officials to put on side. The Philippines have resolved to grapple with this problem, and it is reported that a bill is being introduced into the Legislature to ensure a "square deal" to all persons having need to transact business in insular, provincial or municipal offices. The bill is distinctly a novel one. It provides that all government officials and employees shall talk in a respectful manner to those who call at their offices to transact business; that they shall not be looked at "in a harsh tone of voice" nor treated with coldness and disdain; they shall not be kept waiting, but their wants shall be attended to with promptness and dispatch. When it shall not be possible to attend to their wants immediately they shall be politely asked to "take a seat." In another paragraph the introducer of the bill has the foresight to provide that every government office shall be supplied with the number of chairs sufficient for the needs of the public. Officials or employees who shall fail to preserve this conduct in their offices shall be dismissed from the service.

ROBERT RANDOLPH.

LOCAL SPORT.

RESULTS AT A GLANCE.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.			
H.K.F.C.	0	R.G.A.	1
Naval Yard	3	R.E.	0
Buffa	3	Kowloon	0
LEAGUE CRICKET.			
Departmentals	160	C.C.C.	101
Kowloon	138	Police	43
(6 wickets)			
Remnants beat H.K.F.C.			
BOWLS.			
Police	29	Taikoo	14

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

H.K.F.C. v. R.G.A.
The match between the Hongkong Football Club and the Royal Garrison Artillery took place on the ground of the former Club at Happy Valley on Saturday, the result being a win for the Artillery by one goal to nil. The teams were evenly matched, and there was little between them throughout the game, the soldiers scoring their one and only point just after the commencement of the second half. In the final stages of the match Barlow and Goldenberg, two of the civilian players, were laid out, but they had recovered before the whistle called a halt.

NAVAL YARD v. ROYAL ENGINEERS.
This match took place on the Naval ground, the result being a win for the Yard by three goals to nil. The Engineers were aggressive in the opening stages of the game, and the first half was well won before the Yard team warmed to their work. Before the change of ends they had registered one goal, and in the second moiety, playing with more vim and combination, two more points were recorded.

BUFFS v. KOWLOON.
Played on the Military ground, this match ended in a win for the Buffs by three goals to nil. As far as the play went the Kowloonites showed up well, but their firing-line was weak, and thus the many opportunities they had went by the board. When the second half was nearing an end the score stood at 1-0 in favour of the Buffs, but in the final stages two more opportunities offered and smart work combined with straight kicking saw another two goals added to the score of the soldiers.

CRICKET.

C.C.C. v. DEPARTMENTALS.
This League match was played on Saturday and resulted in a draw. Scores:—

DEPARTMENTALS.			
Capt. Addison, b. Lammert	0		
Rev. Foster, b. Lammert	1		
L. Williams, c. Vireaux, b. Currie	1		
Capt. Hill, run out	83		
Capt. Stapole, b. Lammert	4		
Q. M. S. Davis, b. Lammert	8		
Capt. Tavorner, c. J. V. Bragg, b. Taylor	20		
Capt. McGregor, not out	12		
Capt. Osman, c. Vireaux, b. Lammert	15		
Spr. Hobbs, b. not out	5		
Extras	15		
Total (9 wickets)	169		
Bowling Analysis.			
L. E. Lammert	13.2	2	56
P. Currie	13	2	49
H. Taylor	10	2	33
J. Bragg	4	1	17

DEPARTMENTALS.			
E. J. Bragg, c. Davis, b. Addison	0		
R. A. Curvall, b. Addison	25		
R. H. H. Davis, b. Osman	42		
W. H. Vireaux, b. Osman	5		
L. E. Lammert, c. J. V. Bragg, b. Addison	2		
J. V. Bragg, b. Addison	0		
J. D. Norris, not out	7		
L. A. Rose, not out	4		
H. K. Taylor, b. Phillips and P. Currie	4		
Extras	16		
Total (8 wickets)	101		
Bowling Analysis.			
Rev. P. Perry	4	2	14
Capt. Addison	11	3	19
Corp. Osman	12	1	35
Corp. Curvall	4	10	10
Corp. Tavorner	2	6	—

BOWLS.

POLICE v. TAIKOO.
A police team journeyed to Taikoo on Friday to try conclusions with a selected team of the Taikoo Bowling Club for silver spoons presented by that Club. The result was a win for the policemen—by 15 points, the score at the finish being.

Police	29
Taikoo	14

BOXING.

The fight between Bill Lewis and Petty Officer Petty will be brought off at the City Hall on Saturday night, as well as a number of preliminaries. Mr. Whitaker has arranged what should prove an exceedingly interesting programme, and no doubt it will attract a large number of sportsmen to the Theatre Royal.

Lewis appears at the V.R.C. to-night to give a training exhibition. He will box a number of rounds with his principal trainer, Caplan, and will then go through the course of training which has qualified him to win so many big fights. The display will be well worth seeing.

JELLYFISH MORALITY.

BISHOP OF CARLISLE'S STOUT DEFENCE OF MARRIAGE VOW.

The Bishop of Carlisle spoke with no uncertain voice on the serious problems raised by the Divorce Commission at the Carlisle Diocesan Conference. The habit of calling black things by white names and wicked things by soft sobriquets is responsible for much of the jelly-fish morality of the present day, he said. All manner of confusion fills the air regarding the marriage question, but in the midst of it all one truth shines forth clear. No real Christian can doubt that marriage is the most sacred and close of all earthly bonds. It is the only sure foundation of family life, and our bounden duty therefore is to set forth the wickedness of undermining it. Whatever else may be said about marriage, it is at least a vow deliberately and solemnly made, as a rule in the house of God, and a breach of that vow therefore is a treacherous dishonour, a piece of perjury, a profane and an abominable falsehood, and everyone who commits that breach should be treated with all the contumely, contempt, scorn, and ostracism due to wanton dishonour.

KULANGSU (AMOI) MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

The minutes of a meeting of the Council held at the Board Room, on the 11th October, are as follows:—
Present:—Messrs. W. Kruse (Chairman), C. Lee, J. Menarini, I. L. Thomas, W. Wilson, the Health Officer and the Secretary.
On the motion of Mr. Kruse, seconded by Mr. Menarini, and carried unanimously, Mr. W. Wilson was invited to take the seat on the Council rendered vacant by the retirement of Mr. Fenwick. Mr. Wilson, being present, accepted and took his seat.

Mr. Wilson was elected vice-chairman, vice Mr. Fenwick, and the Committee were temporarily re-formed as follows:—Works, Messrs. Kruse and Lee; Finance, Messrs. Wilson and Toudzarabars; Watch, Messrs. Menarini and Thomas. Letters were read from:—(1) Mr. A. C. Mutton, of the New Amoy Hotel, complaining of the nuisance caused by coal dust from a coal yard at Lingtow; and the Secretary reported the action taken; (2) from Messrs. Wales and Anderson requesting permission to remove certain stone which is in the way of the foundations of the houses they are building, and permission was granted; (3) Mr. Choa Tak Hee was granted permission to erect a gate to his new house, providing he fulfils conditions; (4) and an application from Ng Goan to remove water to places outside the Settlement was refused.

The Government Analyst, Hongkong, reported on the seventeen samples of milk forwarded to him on the 23rd September, as follows:—"I am of opinion from results of analysis that all these are genuine milk. (Signed) Frank Browne, Govt. Analyst."
The Capt. Supt. reported that the following cases had been dealt with at the Mixed Court since the last meeting:—Summons—Assault, 2; obtaining money by false pretences, 1; allowing pigs and cattle to stray, 2; throwing rubbish, &c., on the public road, 4; cruelty to animals, 1; debt, 3. Summary Arrests—Breach of samsan regulations, 1; robbery, 1; theft, 4; being in possession of stolen property, 1; assault, 2.

DON'T WORRY.

OPTIMISM THE SECRET OF LONGEVITY.

"Sour milk is of no use if you cherish sour thoughts. Late in activity, but passivity is death itself," was the burden of an address given last month by Dr. Stenson Hoeker, at Brompton-road, London, to the members of the Order of the Golden Age, a society which exists for furthering the progress of humankind and the promotion of a dietetic life.
He maintained that the question of the avoidance of premature death could be accomplished by the observance of a regular diet of two meals a day with an interval of seven hours between each. All excess, whether in work or in pleasure, he said, should be avoided, and a spirit of optimism should be cultivated. He had observed, he said, from a long medical practice that the headaches of childhood or had eyesight, both signs of a weak constitution, could be overcome by a proper training, while the old who were immersed in business should not have their lives shortened by a single day if they met worry in the proper spirit. Dieting was not enough, for with it must go sincere and persistent thought on a high plane. Quoting Buddha to the effect that we are made of thought, a proposition which had been paraphrased by every philosopher since his day, Dr. Hoeker said that while he was not prepared to go all the way with those who maintained that organic evils might be cured by thought, he was convinced that very many bodily maladies might be overcome by it. He urged on his hearers the necessity of keeping in touch with nature in a receptive mood so that from it might be absorbed the magnetic radiations of the earth.

THE SILVER MARKET.

The following extracts are taken from Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co.'s circular of the 6th inst.:

The month of September witnessed some recovery in the price of silver; on the whole, the market showed a less artificial and restrained appearance. This change was owing to the following reasons:—Business in the Indian bazaars entered upon an active phase, of which the splendid condition of the harvests in that country had already given promise. The result of the rainfall being beyond the risk of failure as to its sufficiency, the only danger, and that a negligible one, lay in the chance of the supply proving too copious. China, also, was a free market, and the low prices quoted at the beginning of the month, and continued to give support to the market until the price neared 25d., when there was some profit-taking. The market during the current week has been steady, with a strong undertone, both India and China sending orders to buy, and were it not for the reluctance of the speculative group to unload much of their holdings when they have the opportunity to do so, the tendency would be distinctly healthy. Nearly a million sterling was shipped to Bombay in September, of which over half has not yet arrived; but, in spite of this, there is still a premium on the price of forward silver on this side. As the Bombay stock is given to-day as about 16,000 bars, exclusive of what is on the water, it is obvious that there is plenty of cash silver on both sides.

Messrs. Mocatta & Goldsmid's circular says:—

The silver market during the past week has continued to show a firm undertone, and with slight fluctuations the price, which was 24½d. on the date of our last circular, has advanced to 25½d., which we quote to-day. The shipment of this week to Bombay is very small, but there has been a good deal of Indian bear covering, and China has been a good buyer for forward delivery. The very slight decrease in the stock of rupees in the currency reserve, in spite of the excellent crops in India, must be a disappointment to those who were expecting the Indian Government to buy silver before the end of the year, as that support to the market now looks more remote; but the up-country demand is expected shortly to increase, and, with the probability of China continuing to buy silver against their exports, we see no reason to expect any set-back at present, and there might even be a further slight advance.

A WOMAN DESPOT.

THE LATE EMPRESS DOWAGER OF CHINA.

Much has been written about the remarkable woman who, for fifty years, until her death in November, 1908, played so large a part in the history of China. Tan Hsi has been depicted by various writers from various points of view. One picture represents the Empress Dowager as a charming and simple old lady, of exquisite manners, fond of literature, poetry, and the drama. The other portrays her as tyrannical, cruel, and licentious. There are elements of truth in both pictures, but both suffer from exaggeration. The Empress Dowager was not the innocent, gracious old lady who smiled benignantly at us from the pages of books and magazine articles written by impressionable ladies on a visit to the "Flowery Land." Nor is it just to paint her as a heartless, capricious tyrant, whose scandalous amours recall those of Medusa and Julia Agrippina. The real Tan Hsi was a woman of extraordinary gifts, intensely vital and magnetic, born to command, avid of power and love, remorseless in crushing every obstacle that stood in the path of her ambitions, ruthless, though not cruel; bold, yet superstitious, in whom a man's capacity for decisive action was united to a woman's mutability of mood. In short, a character rich and complex, in which bad and good, great and small qualities were inextricably blended.

A FASCINATING STORY.
In this book (F) by Messrs. Bland and Backhouse we have the Empress Dowager to the life. The authors have given us a narrative of the "Life and Times of Tan Hsi," compiled from Chinese State papers and the private diary of the Comptroller of her Household. It is a narrative that holds one with an intense fascination. It brings home to the Western mind with vivid effect the strangeness of China, its utter unlikeness to anything else in the world, its isolation, its people withering under the clammy touch of the dead hand of the past, its governing classes honeycombed with corruption, the masses patient and enduring, but ever and anon flaring up in wild rebellion, the stoical indifference of rich and poor to suffering and to death, and the intense aversion of all classes to foreigners as barbarians without the gates. Against this background of a stagnant civilisation stands forth a vital, arresting, commanding woman whose word was law in China for half a century, and whose memory, in spite of her faults and sins, is still cherished by the people over whom she ruled.

Tan Hsi sprang from one of the oldest Manchu clans, and was born in November, 1835. In 1850 the girl was chosen by the young Emperor's mother as one of his concubines. She soon became first favourite of her weak and dissolute lord, and in April, 1856, presented him with an heir to the throne. Her force of character immediately made an impression in the Royal palace. She showed a keen interest in affairs, and became speedily a dominating factor in the Court. Her coolness and intrepidity checked the intrigues of the eunuchs, and after a series of thrilling events, of plots and counter-plots, Tan Hsi emerged as the ruler of China. The Emperor having died, her son, a lad of 6, succeeded to the throne, and Tan Hsi, as the infant's mother, became Regent. In April, 1861, with the collapse of the T'ai Yuan conspiracy (1861) the Empress Dowager became de facto ruler of the Empire. "The first Regency (1861-1873) may be described as Tan Hsi's tentative period of rule, in which she tasted the sweets, while avoiding the appearance of power." After a brief interval came her second regency (1873-1895), and then finally the period 1895-1908, during which the Empress Dowager boldly asserted the imperial prerogative during the lifetime of the Sovereign.

TECHNICAL BRUNCH.

Womanlike Tan Hsi had her favourites. These were generally eunuchs, who, safe under her protection, exercised a tyrannical influence in the palace, and were not without bribery and appropriation of public funds.

The inner history of the Celestial Empire and the Manchu dynasty in the last seventy years is inextricably bound up with that of the palace eunuchs and their far-reaching intrigues. Of these the last, who has survived her, Li Lion ying, is known by the nickname of "Cobbler's wife," from one end of the Empire to the other as the chief squeezer and arch villain of money and palace tragedy. His influence over his Imperial mistress was indeed remarkable. On all occasions, except State audiences, she was wont to treat him with affectionate familiarity, and to allow him a *sans-gêne* to which no courtier or any member of her own family dared ever aspire.

The blackest stain on the character of the Empress Dowager is her treatment of her son and his young wife. Jealous of power, she was determined not to yield the reins of government even to her son, and she dreaded the birth of an heir to him. The heartless mother encouraged the youthful Emperor to plunge into dissipation. Led by the eunuchs to haunts of vice, he got mixed up in many a drunken brawl, undermined his constitution, and in January, 1875, died, or in Chinese countenance, "accidentally" died, or in Chinese countenance, "accidentally" died, or in Chinese countenance, "accidentally" died. His widow, the virtuous Al-u-tse, was with child, but the Dowager Empress promptly nominated the son of Prince Chai-nan as heir to the throne, ignoring her daughter-in-law. As a protest against this wrong to the memory of her dead husband, and the claims of his posthumous heir the Empress Al-u-tse committed suicide.

THE BOXER MOVING.

Space will not permit of dealing with the promising beginning of the Reform movement of 1898, the sudden blighting of the reformers' hopes and the capture of the Empress Dowager by the reactionary party. Let us pass the Boxer rising and the attack on the Legations in Peking in 1900. This Boxer rising had its chief motive in anti-foreign feeling. So long as it promised success the Empress Dowager smiled upon the movement, and ostentatiously patronised its leaders. The failure of the attack on the Legations in 1900 was due to the wisdom of some of her advisers, chiefly Jung Lu, who did all they could to restrain the Boxer fanaticism and hamper the policy of the Boxer leaders.

Some extracts are given in this book from the diary of the Excellency Ching Shan, written during the siege of the Legations. It is a human document of unique interest, and gives an inside view of the Boxer movement, which appears to have been a movement strangely compounded of hatred of the foreign devil, of patriotism, and superstition. Incidentally "the old Buddha," as the Empress Dowager was popularly known, is revealed in a way, unalloyed light—windfalls, callous, and capricious; and overflowing with hate of the foreigners, and eager, if she dared, to violate those

* China under the Empress Dowager, by J. C. P. Bland and J. Backhouse. London: W. Heinemann.

fundamental rules of international amity which prescribe the sanctity of foreign Ministers and their residences. But for Jung Lu the Legations and their inhabitants would have been destroyed before the arrival of the allied troops. Two Ministers, Yuan-Chang and Han Ching-Chang, were so horrified at the barbarism of an attack on the Legations that they committed suicide after having addressed unavailing protests to the Empress Dowager against so monstrous a violation of the law of nations.

A TRAGIC DIARY.

Ching Shan's daily diary records the strange changes of mood among the people of Peking at this time of crisis. First there was fierce exultation at the prospect of destroying the "foreign devils" or driving them into the sea. Then doubts and misgivings, and finally despair at the discovery that the Boxers were not bullet proof, and that their vaunted magical powers vanished at the grim touch of war. Here is an extract from the last day's entry, when all was darkness and confusion among the distracted Chinese:—

I have just heard of the death of my old friend, Hsu T'ang, the Imperial tutor and Grand Secretary. He has hanged himself in his house, and eighteen of his womenfolk have followed his example. He was a true patriot and a fine scholar. Alas, alas! From all sides I hear the same piteous story. The prodigal of the Manchus have come to the same miserable end. The betrothed of Prince Chai-nan, whom he was to have married next month, has committed suicide, with all her family. It is indeed pitiful.

The aged diarist himself was murdered by his eldest son the same evening; all his womenfolk had previously taken poison and died.

The entry into the city of the allied troops compelled the Empress Dowager and the Emperor to flee from Peking. Even in the hurry of preparation for flight the woman's furious spirit asserted itself:—

All the concubines were summoned to appear before her Majesty at 3.30 a.m.; she had previously issued a decree that none of them should accompany her for the present. The Pearl Concubine, who has always been inordinate to the old Buddha, came with the rest and actually dared to suggest that the Emperor should remain in Peking. The Empress was in no mood for argument. Without a moment's hesitation she shouted to the eunuchs on duty, "Throw this wretched minion down the well!" At this the Emperor, who was greatly grieved, fell on his knees in supplication, but the Empress angrily made him desist, saying that this was no time for bawling words.

"Let her die at once," she said, "as a warning to all unfaithful children, and to those birds who, when fagged, peck out their own mother's eyes." So the eunuchs Li and Sung took the Pearl Concubine and cast her down the large well which is just outside the Ning Shan palace.

From their distant retreat in Hsiananfu the fugitives returned in 1902 to the desecrated capital. Meanwhile to appease the Powers the Boxer leaders had been punished, having been given the alternative of execution or suicide. Some of them died with that calm dignity and composure which are characteristic of the Chinese in such tragic circumstances. The indomitable old woman continued at the head of affairs until her death in 1908. Taught by the bitter and tragic experiences of recent years she realised that the time had come for great changes in China. Accordingly she took up the cause of reform, which she had so bitterly opposed in 1898, and in a decree issued in 1901 definitely abandoned the principle of absolute autocracy which had been for centuries the corner-stone of Chinese politics. A few years later came a decree promising constitutional government, and this forceful old autocrat actually expressed the hope that she might live to witness the convening of the first Chinese Parliament. Truly a marvellous career and a strong personality. Both are presented to us in this volume with graphic power.—*London Daily Chronicle.*

BIG LOSS BY A FOREIGN FIRM AT SHANGHAI.

At the Mixed Court, Shanghai, on the 24th inst., Mr. Teh, Assistant Magistrate, and Mr. W. R. Brown, British Assessor, investigated a case in which Messrs. Albert & Co., the complainants, have been robbed of 100 odd bales of cotton yarn of the value of about £28,000. A few weeks ago a shroff named Chu Ling-er, employed by the complainants, suddenly absconded, and was subsequently leaving the bales were missing from the godown where they had been stored. A coolie was arrested and charged with aiding and abetting the shroff to abscond, knowing the latter to be a defaulter. He was remanded in custody to effect, if possible, the shroff's arrest. The police have been unsuccessful in locating the shroff, and the father of the absconder was summoned to appear before the Court. The coolie was also charged on remand, and the firm's comptroller, who had guaranteed the shroff, was also in attendance.

The father of the shroff stated that when his son absconded he left behind a number of rubber shares and the title deeds for a piece of land at Jessfield. These had been handed over to the complainants. Witnesses did not know the whereabouts of his son.

The comptroller also denied knowledge of where the shroff was, and he was ordered to give security to appear before the Court two weeks hence. The shroff's father was released on security, while the coolie was again remanded in custody.

THE RECENT GODOWN FIRE AT SHANGHAI.

THE INSURANCE.

The cause of the fire in the Sino-Belgian Bank's godown on Friday morning is still unknown, "spontaneous combustion" being the latest official explanation. The insurance on the godown was for ascertainable amounts to about three-quarters of a million taels and is distributed as follows:—

	Taels.
L'Urban	80,000
Phoenix	82,000
National Union	70,000
Patriotic	30,000
Sun	65,000
Imperial	25,000
New Zealand	45,000
Commercial Union	30,000
Union	30,000
Batavia	30,000
Messrs. Ballard & Hunter	51,000
King, Son & Ramsay	50,000
Total	579,000

On the rear part of the godown, which was fortunately not very much damaged except by water, there is Chinese insurance to the extent of about Tls. 300,000.—*Shanghai Times.*

THE POSITION OF RUBBER.

From The Times of October 7th:—

In an article published in the *Financial and Commercial Supplement* of July 29th the inference was drawn from statistics then available that the prospects for an early recovery in prices of indiarubber were not encouraging. The course of the market since then has fully borne out that suggestion. Not only has there been no recovery from the depression then prevailing, but the fall in values has continued almost without interruption up to the present time. Indeed the decline since the last week of July has been much more severe than that recorded in the previous three months. Fine hard Para was at the end of July quoted at about 9s. 3s. per lb., a fall of roughly 2s. since the beginning of May. Yesterday the same quality was sold at about 6s. per lb., a further decline of 3s. 3d., or 36 per cent., and compared with the highest price paid on April 20th (12s. 4d.) the fall amounts to 6s. 4d. per lb., or over 50 per cent. At the auctions this week smoked sheet plantation sold at 5s. 5d., as against 12s. 10d. on April 20th, a loss of nearly 58 per cent.

REASONS FOR THE REACTION.

Various reasons are put forward to explain this remarkable reaction within the short space of five months. A favourite theory ascribes the decline to over-speculation on the part of certain big Eastern people whose financing facilities were withdrawn, but this can hardly be reckoned to be more than an incident in the downward movement. The real cause is, no doubt, the rapid and great increase in supplies in conjunction with the fact that one of the largest consumers—namely, the United States—has found that it was necessary to curtail demand for the commodity. The motor-car industry in America was proceeding at a rate far in excess of the requirements of the market, and so that out of the leading manufacturers of that country found himself supplied with an unsold stock, according to reports of about 4,000 automobiles, and had to suspend building operations. And while such important consumers had to withdraw from the market for indiarubber, supplies of raw material continued to arrive in increasing quantities. Moreover, what happened in America occurred in a lesser degree in Europe; many firms using rubber found it advisable, if not imperative, to restrict new purchases, and the result has been a steady accumulation of supplies. The weakness was accentuated in a marked degree by the fact that during the "boom" in the spring a number of speculators, small and large, had bought rubber forward delivery, and their efforts to "cut" their losses on a falling market had most demoralising influence.

INCREASING SUPPLIES.

The imports of indiarubber into the United Kingdom amounted during July and August to 6,465 tons, as against 4,765 tons last year, and during the eight months from January to August to 31,550 tons, as compared with 22,565 tons, an increase of 1,700 tons and 9,000 tons, respectively. The imports into France during the eight months were 11,840 tons, as against 10,220 tons in 1909, an increase of 2,620 tons; into Belgium 5,260 tons, as against 4,610 tons, an increase of 650 tons. The imports into Germany during the same period aggregated 12,570 tons, as compared with 9,690 tons, an increase of 2,880 tons.

The receipts at Para from January 1 to September 30 amount to 23,435 tons, as against 27,640 tons last year and 28,230 tons in 1909, and during the remaining three months of the year the receipts are expected to be fully equal to those of last year. The stocks in Liverpool of Para and Caucho rubber on the 1st inst. were estimated at 1,740 tons, as against 340 tons a year ago and 280 tons in 1908, and the total visible supply of Para (including Caucho) is estimated at 4,700 tons, as compared with 2,440 in 1909 and 3,270 in 1908.

Not met, however, he supposed that the United States have been starved of rubber during the current year. No official details are available of the quantity shipped to that country from England; but it has taken during the eight months 1,420 tons from Germany, as against 700 tons last year; 3,040 tons from France, as against 1,150 tons; and 1,080

PORTUGAL AND ITS FUTURE.

CORRUPT PARTIES.

(BY DR. E. J. DILLON IN "DAILY TELEGRAPH.")

Portugal has long been working out its destinies in a dense mist, and the revolutionary turn that came in 1910 was inevitable. Tidings of the forthcoming change were intimated to me when in Spain three or four weeks ago. The message which I then received stated that things in Portugal had come to a crisis, that the monarchy was absolutely decomposed, and that it was impossible for the Administration to be carried on any longer under a monarchical régime. I accordingly went out at once to Lisbon, and sought out the leading politicians, beginning with the Prime Minister and ending with the chiefs of the Republican parties. I went to Portugal fully convinced that for the well-being of its people a strong monarchical form of government was absolutely indispensable; but, after a series of interviews with the leaders of the Republican party, and in particular with Dr. Brito Camacho and João Menezes, I became firmly convinced that a revolution was at hand, although I did not think it would break out before November. I accordingly wrote several telegrams to this effect to *The Daily Telegraph*, but, on learning that they would not be transmitted, owing to the strict censorship prevailing, I was reluctantly compelled to abandon my intention of telegraphing.

It may be asserted without doing violence to facts that the monarchical régime in Portugal has fallen because of its own intrinsic rottenness. The Republicans had simply to hold up a mirror to its follies, without even taking the trouble to comment upon them. And the papers which did more than all others to bring about the downfall of the dynasty were that of which my friend, Dr. Camacho, is editor-in-chief, *A Lucha* (the Combat). The sins of the Monarchist party were numerous, inexcusable, and continual. The systematic and clandestine manner in which the nation was robbed by the Monarchist parties, both Liberal and Conservative, in order to supply deficiencies in the Civil List, would have been a scandal in Turkey. And these suicidal acts of the Monarchists have now been explained, stated for, or even apologized for.

But more corrosive than the publication of these facts were the attacks of the Monarchists themselves against their own King. The moment one party came into power it assailed its predecessors with all its might and the utmost venom, and not only did it fall foul of the Ministers, but it decried the members of the Royal family as well. I could quote pages of the foulest calumnies thus hurled by newspapers of the Monarchist Opposition against the King, and I regret to add, against the Queen-Mother. The Republicans with whom I am acquainted refused to spread these dastardly lies.

REPUBLICAN SELF-CONTROL.

The only party in Portugal which has any discipline, organisation, or steady aim is the Republican party. The progress which the Portuguese who belong to this political association have made in self-mastery and intelligent interest in public affairs is a wonder to the Portuguese themselves. An instructive instance of this occurred a couple of weeks ago in the capital. My friend, Senhor João Menezes, convened a meeting of Republicans to be held in Lisbon at ten o'clock at night by torchlight. All the population was in commotion. The Ministers, who deemed the public order to be in danger, announced their intention of despatching a strong body of police to prevent breaches of the peace. But Senhor Menezes declared that he would take upon himself the responsibility of keeping order, adding that it was really no responsibility at all, seeing that Republicans, even of the lowest class, had acquired a habit of self-control, which the other parties were unable to understand, still less to imitate. The meeting was accordingly held. Some 60,000 persons attended. The scene was in the highest degree impressive. The authorities, taking Senhor Menezes at his word, had kept the police at home. The Republicans were left to themselves. Everything passed off most satisfactorily. The guaranteed order was maintained. Not a word was uttered, not an act committed against the public peace. The orator, at the conclusion of his speech, said to his followers:

"I trust you will now return to your homes, not only in perfect order, but in absolute silence. Depart as if you were leaving not a public meeting, but a secret conspiracy." And they did. But what struck me most of all in Portugal, and what to my mind foreboded the coming revolution more manifestly than anything else was the number of influential men of the monarchist classes and men of business who in secret not only sympathized with the Republican movement, but helped and clandestinely fomented it. I have seen and spoken to some of these men, and I have been assured by them that the sole mainspring of their seemingly extraordinary action was patriotism. They had been ardent Monarchists at heart—were, indeed, still friends of a monarchical régime, if only it could be found—but they had reluctantly and slowly come to the conclusion that for the sake of the country the present monarchy must be sacrificed. It was ruining the country both socially and politically, and there was not the faintest hope of any reform or any essential improvement whatever as long as King Manuel or any of his family continued to reign over Portugal.

Another significant sign of what was coming was the eagerness displayed by the Republican leaders in their conversation with me to make their future foreign policy quite clear. What it will appear in the following passages. The subject was the first message which I intended to send to *The Daily Telegraph* from Lisbon last week:

"But I may here say that they are not avowed to an alliance with Great Britain, as is generally assumed; on the contrary, they are willing to undertake to put, if necessary, 200,000 fighting men in the field in return for our naval protection. What they object to is a protectorate and interference in their home affairs."

SEE-SAW GOVERNMENT.

In view of the turn which events have just taken, it may be well to cast a retrospective glance at the internal condition of the country. It will be remembered that King Manuel's realm has a population of a little over five million inhabitants, of whom 70 per cent. are illiterate, and that a large percentage is also inadequately fed, wretchedly housed, and hardly conscious of its misery. All the good things going in the country are the spoils of the politicians—and the politicians are ardent and injudicious advocates of the King so long as they are in office, and scathing denouncers of the Monarch when they are in opposition. They are core-corrupt. They accomplish their ends, which are generally personal, sometimes partisan, never patriotic, with a supreme contempt for ethical considerations. Efficiency is the only test they apply to the means they employ. Ethically they are naked and unashamed. Each of the two parties succeeds the other in the Administration. Their cupidity is satiated by the emoluments of office when they are the governing party, and by

nerve situations when they are in opposition. They tax the people, and dispose of the proceeds largely to their own profit. In this way public monies have been systematically embezzled for years. Struggling men and women, who put their hard-earned savings in financial institutions, of which these ex-Ministers were shareholders, directors, and auditors, have been hopelessly ruined. They have thus lowered the standard of morality, and set up a policy of "rob who can." Each of these parties in turn advanced money to the late King illegally, under pretences which they knew to be false, and for purposes which they were ashamed to avow. At the same time they grudged the nation the funds necessary for the education of its youth, the relief of the misery of its lower orders, and for raising the standard of one of living and morality. And each of these political groups, when in power, reviled the other for despoiling the people, in order to bribe the King, and each of these when in office outdid its adversaries in servility and corruption.

The men who thus contributed to the ruin of Portugal lack the humorous vein to the extent that they call themselves, respectively, Progressists and Regenerators! Their progress may be measured by the percentage of semi-humans in the kingdom, who, though well endowed by nature, are characterised intellectually by the crassest ignorance, economically by poverty and squalor, and from the point of view of hygiene, sanitation, and disease, while physiologically they display a marked tendency to degeneration.

MYSTERY OF THE KING'S MURDER.

Things progressed in this direction until they could go no further. They reached a point beyond which it seemed as though no change could be for the worse. And the late King, Carlos, to whom kindness of insight and change denied by nature, determined that the change which he saw to be unavoidable should, if possible, be for the better, both for the dynasty and the nation. He accordingly singled out of that company of tainted politicians the one man who had kept himself free from taint, who had no personal aims, and who was fired by patriotic zeal—and on him he bestowed the powers of a dictator, with instructions to cleanse the State of the foul disease of which it was fast dying. João Franco began the work of purification in the King's palace. He put an end to the illegal and dishonest advances that had theretofore been made to the private treasury of the Royal family. Before he reached the politicians and stopped their unclean supplies, they killed the King and the Heir-Apparent—and would have killed Franco himself. Who murdered the King? Gossip answers this question every day, and answers it correctly; but Portuguese justice will never obtain, perhaps never demand, a reply. This is an interesting point. Each party, when in opposition, promises an impartial and exhaustive inquiry, only to find when in power that it has other fish to fry. In this matter of the regicide, Portugal resembles Serbia.

Althwart this wished-for gloom of mystery and intrigue, I can discern two facts in sharp enough outline. And they are of tragic import. In the first place the state of things which was admittedly intolerable in 1908—and as I think fully warranted the appointment of João Franco as dictator—has been perpetuated. There has been no reform, no change, and no cessation of the imperative need of change. Therefore it had to come, if not as evolution, then as revolution.

And in the second place, not only the causes that led up to the gruesome tragedy of February, 1908, but the human factors have continued operative—silently, impalpably, imperceptibly operative. But they never for a moment disappeared. Of that fact I have had ample proof. To the chapter of blood-written history which was begun eighteen months ago—the word *fin* has not yet been penned. The circumstance that it has so long been delayed goes far to confirm what intelligent observers in Portugal know already—that the late King was murdered not for the evil which he was said to have done, but for the good which he was expected to do, not because he appointed a dictator and suspended the Constitutional Government, but because he picked out a real reformer and empowered him to sweep away the whole system of misrule, the despoiling of the many for the enrichment of the few.

Portuguese politicians are wise in their generation, and from their point of view do well to keep the King's death enshrouded in mystery, for they can gauge aright the disastrous effects of the truth. Where they are unwise, even from the standpoint of their own interests, is in their resolve to keep the old system going. It has done its work, and its day is over. Even by cutting and forcing a monarchist block they could no longer prop it up. Tomorrow or the day after it will break down utterly, and with lamentable consequences to the nation. Meanwhile, things seem to move as smoothly as they generally do on the eve of tragic outbreaks. A deep calm often goes before the storm.

PORTUGUESE FINANCE.

How little the Monarchists have the veil of the monarchy at heart may be inferred from the fury with which they have been falling foul of each other since the regicide, and jeopardising the vital interests of the dynasty, the régime, and the nation, for the sake of personal aims.

After the murder of the King the Conservatives formed three Cabinets in succession, and each in turn was overthrown before it was accomplished its work of reorganizing. Then, unable, dexterous, honey-tongued Monarchist, named De Lima, tried his hand at an omnibus Cabinet outside the parties, but he, too, failed dismally. The next Administration was formed by "Progressists." The leader of this party is a wily old Parliamentary hand, named Luciano de Castro, whom age and chronic illness confine to his room, together with a pet cat which caricaturists love to portray. This politician holds in his nimble fingers the threads of Portuguese politics, and from his sick-room draws up complex plans of campaign, which his followers obediently carry out. He manages, if not exactly to get water to combine with fire, at least to make the Radical lion sit down with the Monarchist lamb and the Frankist tiger. His latest nominee for the Premiership was Senhor Beirão, who was overthrown last May, in consequence of disclosures about a Portuguese Panama, scandalous enough to ruin any party in any country but Portugal.

One of the most solid financial institutions in the kingdom was the Crédito Predial, or Crédito Predial, the shares of which were eagerly sought after and owned by people of limited means and thrifty habits. And naturally, for the shareholders were receiving interest at the rate of 8 per cent., so that the profits of the undertaking were presumably great. This flourishing establishment was under the protection of the two principal Monarchist parties, the one which happened at a given moment to be in power protecting it, and the one which was in opposition drawing pay from it. For when the Progressists were defeated and their salaries as Ministers of the Crown ceased, they

dropped down into the easy-chairs of the Crédito Predial as governors, or as members of the financial board, or secretaries, or in some other capacity.

Among the means employed to turn out the Progressist Cabinet this year was the circulation of misleading reports about the solvency of the Crédito Predial. It was alleged that its affairs were in a bad state, its debts large, and its profits bloated. The Progressists, shocked beyond words at these rumours, accused their adversaries of employing poisoned weapons, and appealed to the patriotism of the nation to continue its confidence in the most solid financial enterprise of Portugal.

At the same time, however, an investigation was ordered, and the people who made it were remunerated highly for their services. They found that everything was in apple-pie order, that the profits were not bloated, but real profits fairly earned, and that the dividends paid were in proportion to them. And they themselves ordered the payment for the current year of an 8 per cent. dividend. The Progressists applauded. "Did we not tell you?" they exclaimed.

Still the attacks continued. For the people who made and issued the favourable report were politicians and Progressists, whose latest feat it was that there should be no complaints, no awkward disclosures. In fact, the Governor of the Crédito Predial was none other than the owner of the Progressist cat, the chief of the party, and the invisible weaver of fine political intrigues, Luciano de Castro himself. And for this gentleman and his friends the facts which soon after came to light were ruthlessly compromising. It turned out that the dividends were not dividends at all, but capital; that the profits were fictitious; that the bookkeeping was fraudulent; and that the dishonesty which these facts connected had been going on for years. Of course, the governor of the bank knew nothing of these abuses. How could he? Confined to his room, he was busy spinning purely political intrigues. Neither were the members of the financial board aware of these things, although they, too, were highly paid to know. Neither did any of the Progressist officials who drew salaries from the Crédito Predial know what was going on.

Numbers of crucial investors who could not split hairs or make these fine distinctions, were ruined, for 20,000,000 had vanished into space. M. Castro resigned the post of governor of the Crédito Predial; his nominee, the Minister of Justice, was hauled out of the Ministry; and the whole Cabinet followed them into momentary retirement and intensified activity.

THE KING'S DIFFICULTIES.

The crisis broke out while King Manuel was in London attending the obsequies of King Edward. On his return he was confronted with a delicate and dangerous problem—whether to continue his confidence in the Progressist Premier and authorise a dissolution of the Chambers, or to entrust somebody else with the formation of a Cabinet. And in whom to confide. The young monarch's position at this conjuncture was, and indeed, continues to be, most unenviable. He has not been trained for the profession of constitutional ruler, and the equipment, intellectual and other, with which nature has endowed him, is manifestly inadequate to make up for the deficiency. He is helpless in every respect, and at the mercy of men who would sacrifice him at a moment's notice. His youth and inexperience render him an easy victim to designing politicians, native and foreign. The evil consequences of every act of his that had better be left undone, and of every opportunity let slip unutilised, are magnified a hundredfold by disaffected men and untoward events. He knows not where to turn for a trusty adviser. Progressists and Regenerators are all tarred with the same brush. When he listens to the one he alienates the others.

Thus his last move has been sharply criticised by the Opposition. He refused to allow Senhor Beirão, the Progressist, to dissolve the Chamber, and proceed to new elections; then he accepted this nomination to the Liberals and Radicals under Senhor Teixeira de Sousa, the present Prime Minister. One of the consequences of this decision was that the Progressists joined with the extreme Conservatives, opposed the Cabinet tooth and nail, and thus enabled the Republicans to double the number of their deputies. And this, I am assured, was the aim which they deliberately pursued.

The new Chamber met a few days ago, and the Premier, after the speech from the Throne had been read, adjourned the legislation until December.

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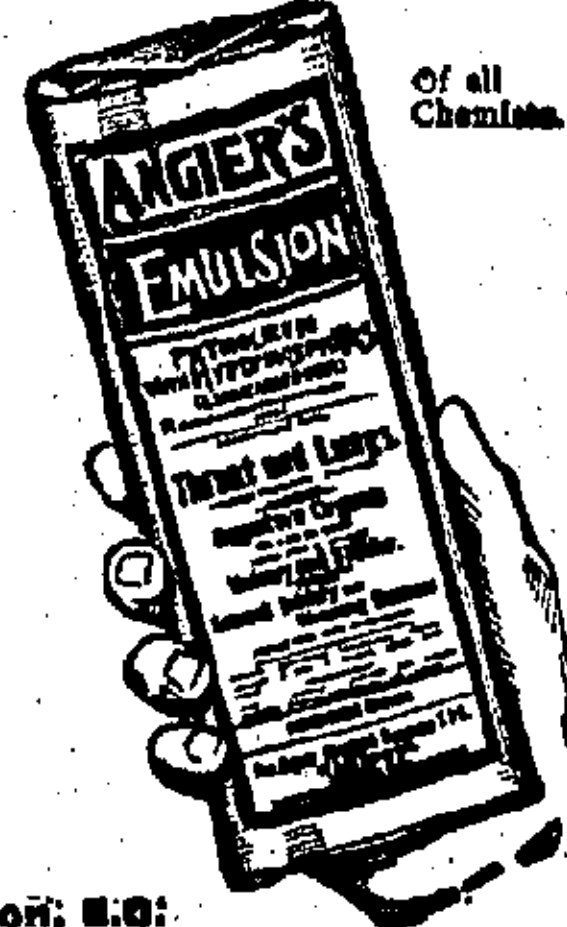
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E. HEWETT,
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Hongkong, 31st October, 1910

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SHANGHAI	"SINGAN"	On 4th Nov., 10 A.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THUR- DAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRIS- BANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"TAIYUAN"	On 8th Nov., 4 P.M.
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TIENTSIN	"CHEONGSHING"	Friday, 4th Nov., Noon.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Friday, 4th Nov., 4 P.M.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Friday, 11th Nov., 4 P.M.
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The York, with the Siberian mail, is expected to arrive here to-morrow.

FOR	PER	DATE.
Manila, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Seattle	Minneapolis	Monday, 31st, 11.00 A.M.
Manila	Sui Tai	Monday, 31st, 1.15 P.M.
Shanghai	Choyang	Monday, 31st, 4.00 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Bangkok	Sanien	Monday, 31st, 5.00 P.M.

FOR	PER	DATE.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	Tuesday, 1st, 10.00 A.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Kutang	Tuesday, 1st, 11.00 A.M.
Singapore	Moyang	Tuesday, 1st, 2.00 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Lighting	Tuesday, 1st, 2.00 P.M.
Singapore and Nanchowang	Tchang	Tuesday, 1st, 3.00 P.M.
Manila	Taming	Tuesday, 1st, 3.00 P.M.
Manila, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Tacoma	Chicago Maru	Wednesday, 2nd, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow	Haimun	Wednesday, 2nd, 10.00 A.M.

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(Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to 11.30 Extra Postage 10 cents.)
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FOR	PER	DATE.
Manila, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, Tacoma, Vancouver, and Seattle	Sui Tai	Wednesday, 2nd, 1.15 P.M.
Manila, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, Tacoma, Vancouver, and Seattle	Protestant	Wednesday, 2nd, 3.00 P.M.
Manila, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, Tacoma, Vancouver, and Seattle	Typhoon	Wednesday, 2nd, 4.00 P.M.
Manila, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, Tacoma, Vancouver, and Seattle	Palawan	Thursday, 3rd, 9.00 A.M.
Manila, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, Tacoma, Vancouver, and Seattle	Antiochus	Thursday, 3rd, 9.00 A.M.

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Shanghai	Singapore	Friday, 4th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai	Yunnan	Friday, 4th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai	Yunnan	Friday, 4th, 3.00 P.M.

Manila, Zamboanga, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cocktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Dunedin, Perth, and Fremantle.
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Manila, Zamboanga, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cocktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Dunedin, Perth, and Fremantle	Atsugawa	Sunday, 6th, 9.00 A.M.
Manila, Zamboanga, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cocktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Dunedin, Perth, and Fremantle	Chongshing	Monday, 7th, 3.00 P.M.
Manila, Zamboanga, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cocktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Dunedin, Perth, and Fremantle	Monteagle	Tuesday, 8th, 10.00 A.M.

Manila, Zamboanga, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cocktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Dunedin, Perth, and Fremantle.
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THE 17 WATT (app. 16 H.C.P.) OSRAM LAMP GIVES 20 HOURS LIGHT FOR ONE PENNY.
THE 40 WATT (app. 32 H.C.P.) OSRAM LAMP gives 25 hours light for the consumption of one unit of current.
THE OSRAM LAMP has an average life of over 2,000 hours, and during the whole of that period its initial c.p. is practically undiminished.
IT CONSUMES only approximately 1 watt per Hefner candle-power as against 4 watts consumed by a carbon filament lamp.
SEE THE WORD "OSRAM" IS ON EVERY BULB.

THE OSRAM LAMP

WHAT IT DOES NOT

IT DOES NOT deteriorate in light even after 2,000 hours' burning.
IT DOES NOT, although its initial cost is more, PROVE AS EXPENSIVE AS AN ORDINARY CARBON LAMP, for it lasts four times as long, and consumes one-quarter the current ALL THE TIME.
IT DOES NOT require any special installing, burns in any position on any lighting circuit, and its existing lampholders.
THE OSRAM LAMP DOES NOT BLACKEN.
IT DOES NOT GET HOT. The OSRAM Lamp, although giving four times the light of a carbon lamp, does not generate heat to any extent. This is added to its other advantages, makes it the ideal lamp for private houses.
THE HIGH CANDLE-POWER LAMP DOES NOT take as much current as the Enclosed Arc Lamp, and is rapidly displacing this latter form of lighting, being cheaper in first cost and cheaper to maintain.
SEE THE WORD "OSRAM" IS ON EVERY BULB.

COMMERCIAL. EXCHANGE CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

October 29th.

ON LONDON—	Telegraphic Transfer	1/10 1/2
	Bank Bills, on demand	1/10 1/2
	Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/10 1/2
	Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/10 1/2
	Credits, at 4 months' sight	1/11 1/2
	Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	1/11 1/2
ON PARIS—	Bank Bills, on demand	237
	Credits, at 4 months' sight	241
ON GERMANY—	On demand	192
ON NEW YORK—	Bank Bills, on demand	45 1/2
	Credits, at 60 days' sight	46 1/2
ON BOMBAY—	Telegraphic Transfer	139 1/2
	Bank, on demand	139 1/2
ON CALCUTTA—	Telegraphic Transfer	139 1/2
	Bank, on demand	139 1/2
ON SHANGHAI—	Bank, at sight	74
	Private, 30 days' sight	74 1/2
ON YOKOHAMA—	On demand	71 1/2
ON MANILA—	On demand—Pesos	71 1/2
ON SINGAPORE—	On demand	71 1/2
ON BATAVIA—	On demand	112 1/2
ON HONGKONG—	On demand	1 1/2 p.m.
ON SAIGON—	On demand	1 1/2 p.m.
ON BANGKOK—	On demand	53 1/2
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate		\$10.65
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael		\$55.50
BAR SILVER, per oz.		25 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

	per cent
Chinese 20 cents pieces	\$5.55 discount
Chinese 10 "	\$6.50 "
Hongkong 20 "	\$5.38 "
Hongkong 10 "	\$6.15 "

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 29th, 1910.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS CASH.
BANKS.				
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$880, sales
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	\$7	26	\$81, buyers
Bank of China, Limited	8,664	12/6	12/6	\$8, sellers
Bank of Communications, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$9.
China Bank, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$1.20, sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$1	\$1	\$8, sellers
China Provident, Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	\$10	\$8, sellers
COTTON MILLS.				
Ewo Cotton Spin'g. & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 95.
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$3, buyers
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 51.
Laau-Kung-Mow C. Spin'g. & Weav. Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 50.
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 250.
DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$17 1/2
DOCKERS AND WHARVES.				
Hongkong & Wharves & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$55, buyers
Hongkong & Wharves & G. Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$48, buyers
Hongkong & Wharves & G. Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$60	\$60	\$9, sellers
Hongkong & Wharves & G. Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 72.
Hongkong & Wharves & G. Co., Ltd.	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 100.
FEARWICK & CO., LIMITED	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$9, sellers
GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LIMITED	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$3 1/2, sal. & buy.
Hongkong and China Gas Co., Limited	7,000	\$10	all	\$210, buyers
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$20, sellers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$98, sellers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	8,000	\$25	\$25	\$71, sellers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Limited	5,000	\$25	all	\$135, sellers
Hongkong & South China Steam Fisheries Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	\$23, sellers
INSURANCES.				
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$175, sales
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$115, buyers
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	\$87 1/2
China Traders Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$350, sales
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$15	\$5	Tls. 112 1/2, sellers
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$840, sellers
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$195, sellers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$100	\$98 1/2, buyers
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.				
Hongkong Land Invest. Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$7, sellers
Hampshire's Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$50	\$50	\$33, buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	\$50	Tls. 110.
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$50
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$39.
MINING.				
Societe Francaise des Charb'ges du Tonkin	16,000	Fes. 250	all	\$720.
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	\$1	\$63, sellers
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$10	all	\$13, sellers
Phillipine Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$8.
REFINERIES.				
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$145, sellers
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$20, buyers
ROBINSON PIANO CO., LIMITED	4,000	\$50	\$50	\$50.
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.				
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$93, sellers
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$21, sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao S.S. Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$15	\$15	\$31, buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 def.	\$5	\$5	\$8.
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Limited	2,000,000	\$1	\$1	\$80 1/2.
Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$11, buyers
South China Morning Post, Limited	10,000	\$25	\$25	\$24.
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	\$5, sellers
STORES AND DISPENSARIES.				
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	\$10	\$10.
Wm. Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	\$2, buyers
Watkins, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$3, sellers
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	30,000	\$10	\$10	\$64, buyers
Weissmann, Limited	3,000	\$10	\$10	\$12, buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,900 only	\$10	\$4	\$11 1/2, sellers
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	100 shares	\$10	\$10	\$300.
	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$8, sellers
REVENUES.				
Alagars	750,000	2/-	all	4/9
Anglo-Malays	1,500,000	2/-	all	24.
Balgownie	151,200	2/-	all	\$11 (Sts.)
Batu Tigas	70,000	2/-	all	92 1/2
Bukit Kajangs	89,000	2/-	all	63 1/2
Castlefields, fully paid	30,000	2/-	all	117 1/2
Cheviots	30,000	2/-	all	12/- prem.
Eastern and International	250,000	2/-	all	102 1/2
Highlands and Lowlands	307,143	2/-	all	5/3 prem.
Kuala Lumpur	1,825,000	2/-	all	16 1/2
Labas	100,000	2/-	all	72 1/2
Ledbury's	100,000	2/-	all	43/-
Linggis	900,000	2/-	all	12 1/2
London Asiatics	1,266,000	2/-	all	5/9
London Ventures	20,000	2/-	all	6/-
Merlemaus	1,750,000	2/-	all	\$33 (Sts.)
Pegohs	45,000	\$10	all	\$29 1/2 (Sts.)
Sandoroffs	50,000	\$2	all	27 1/2
Sapongas	100,000	\$1	all	72 1/2
Shelfords	65,000	\$1	all	112 (Sts.)
Shingapore and Johores	125,000	\$2	all	\$10
Sumatra Pans	995,000	2/-	all	102 1/2
Sungei-Kapars	90,000	2/-	all	102 1/2
United Serangs	170,000	2/-	all	102 1/2

Loans.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Chinese Imperial 1886	Tls. 767,200	Tls. 250	7 1/2 p. annum	Par.
			WERNON & SMYTH, Share-Brokers.	

To Mixture Smokers.

ASK FOR

W. D. & H. O. WILLS' CELEBRATED

"EMBASSY MIXTURE,"

In 4lb. patent tins.

Cool and Fragrant.

Sold Everywhere.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WE have the pleasure to advise our CUSTOMERS and the PUBLIC GENERALLY that, under the Superintendence of our new FACTORY EXPERT, recently arrived in the Colony (who has had 18 years' experience in the leading Shoe Factories of the United States), we are NOW prepared to supply the FINEST up-to-date MEN'S BOOTS and SHOES in our well-known brands "SUPREME" and "LILY" to suit the taste of everyone. Only the finest Leather and Materials are used, and the best workmanship guaranteed.

At an early date, which will be duly notified, we shall be prepared to supply the finest and latest LADIES' Boots and Shoes.

THE HONGKONG & CHINA SHOE FACTORY, LD.

WORKS: 98 and 99, PRATA EAST.

OFFICE AND 34 & 35, Des Voeux Road, Central, SHOWROOM: A few doors from New Post Office.

TO-DAY

9 p.m.—Harmston's Circus at Causeway Bay.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Wednesday, 2nd Nov.—Meeting of Licensing Board in Council Chamber, 2.15 p.m.

OPIUM.

October 27th.

Quotations are:	
Malwa New	\$2,300/2,350 per picul.
Malwa Old	\$2,360/2,400 "
Malwa Older	\$2,410/2,450 "
Malwa V. Old	\$2,450/2,500 "
Persian fine quality	\$1,400/1,500 "
Persian extra fine	\$2,000 "
Patna New	\$2,260 per chest
Patna Old	\$2,260 "
Banar New	\$2,260 "
Banar Old	\$2,250 "

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From October 31st to November 6th, 1910.

HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Date	Time	Height	Direction	Date	Time	Height	Direction
Mon.	21	10 25	8 5	Mon.	27	8 1	8 1
Tue.	1	10 25	8 5	Tue.	28	8 1	8 1
Wed.	2	10 25	8 5	Wed.	29	8 1	8 1
Thurs.	3	10 25	8 5	Thurs.	30	8 1	8 1
Fri.	4	10 25	8 5	Fri.	31	8 1	8 1
Sat.	5	10 25	8 5	Sat.	1	8 1	8 1
Sun.	6	10 25	8 5	Sun.	2	8 1	8 1